

**QUICKENING OF THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT—
A GRANITE STATE CHAMPION IN COOPER IN**

The usual Sunday battle against King Alcohol, at the Cooper Institute, was resumed yesterday afternoon under the generalship of the American Temperance

Union." The audience showed some recruits over former meetings, probably drawn for the purpose of listening to the thunder of a new gun in the temperance field, a Mr. Drew, of New Hampshire, in addition to the usual attractions. The engagement was opened by some good volunteer music, and then the oratorical of temperance oratory was commenced by the introduction of A. M. Burns, M. D., of Greenpoint, L. I.

A BRILLIANT PHYSIOLOGICAL MOVEMENT.

Dr. Burns commenced a brilliant movement on the enemy's works by scientific references to the effect of alcohol upon the human system. He was satisfied it would be a common soldier in the temperance cause. The enemy they had to encounter was all-powerful in certain view. But when it was considered that the fight against alcohol had been going on for a long time, and when it was shown how much the health of communities depended upon the overbro-

of the fell demon, that power would certainly be overcome. The Doctor went on to say that no living thing through all animated nature could stand the presence of alcohol; that it was poison, and a man who was said to be drunk was simply poisoned: that it was an element of death, and not of life; that when life departed from the human body it became offensive unless the body were speedily interred: that the grape upon the vine was luscious and

healthful, but when pressed by the wine maker it
health and life were crushed out and it became a
offensive object.

And every man was born with more
less of the devil in him. He did not arouse
demol all might be well. All oho would arouse it.

VERDICT OF THE AUDIENCE.

During his discomfiture the audience would con-
stitute the audience a jury, with the president as
judge, and after he had concluded he would submit
his verdict. "The jury," he would say, "have
come to the conclusion that alcohol is not a fit thing
to be put into the human system will raise their right
hands." Nearly every hand in the large audience was
raised. "The jury," he would say, "are in favor of
the president of the union. (Great applause.)

THE MAN WHO DREW THE TEMPERANCE VICE.

Though Dr. Burns was physically very energetic
the speaker who was charged with the temperance drive
of the assemblage was the new temperance champion
and reformer from New Hampshire, John W. Drew, of
Canaan. Mr. Drew was a tall, thin, earnest looking
of prepossessing personal appearance and bears a
facial indentation of having been a drunkard, although

in the temperance meetings in his State. He is a fair speaker, uses pretty correct language and he is a good fund of anecdotes applicable to the temperance cause which at one time make his auditors laugh, and at another weep. He is now up will prove a sensation in temperance and a good man of other quarters.

MR. DREW'S ADDRESS.

The young champion of temperance from the Granite Hills commenced by modestly declaring that he was not a native of New Hampshire, but that he knew all about drunkenness, from the primary school all through college. He referred to his recollections through the years of the White Sulphur Concord. Mr. Drew then explained the progress of the temperance cause in New Hampshire, where there were 165,000 signers of the pledge, 75,000 of 75 years of age, and that he mentioned the number of families that had been restored, and gave a description of his efforts in Massachusetts and New York where there were 100,000 signers, and with dramatic effect, so as to arouse the audience to pitch of "enthusiasm" seldom witnessed at a meeting of the American Temperance Union. The result was a cheering and a shout of approval from the temperance army, with the probability of the opening of a number of new recruiting stations under the banner of the old temperance champion from New Hampshire.

SENSIBLE ADDRESS BY D. A. GODDELL IN
BROOKLYN—THE OBSTACLES TO REFORM.

Rev. D. A. Goodsell, pastor of the Washington street Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, declared an address last evening upon the subject of temperance under the title of "Some of the Obstacles to Temperance Reform." The speaker, in prefatory remarks, said he had not chosen a text, as he remembered the comment of a minister at the presbytery's meeting a few weeks ago, who said that it frequently happened that there was such a difference between the sermon and the text that if the text had an infectious disease the sermon would not be in any danger of getting it. When a great work is to be done, should be our first duty to consider the obstacles, the difficulties of the task to be overcome. With regard to the great work of temperance reform he believed there would be no permanent success till the platform of the Christian laborers in the cause take all the difficulties into consideration and become ready to meet them. He desired to place himself squarely upon the total abstinence platform.

kind without doing injury to himself. It was no doubt true that there are professing Christians, and good sincere men, who differ upon that subject, but the majority of the people are not of that class. They are of our own mind. There are ministers who believe that the Bible sanctions the use of wine in moderation. If we wish to assent the temperance cause the only way is to change the character of the manufacture of alcoholic and malt liquors and wines out of the leading sources of occupation and revenue in the country. Hundreds of millions of dollars of wealth are now in the hands of manufacturers, brewers and wine producers who are not willing to give up such a profitable business. They are ready to meet us, by the possession of wealth, to tempt us to temporize. For the consequence of the country and to interfere with the advance of its moral growth. They take advantage of every quibble of the law to buy against the temperance cause. They would much more willingly turn into the public treasury from such a source. Thus the traffic found strongly interwoven in the business interest of the country.

We must light these men upon some more practical method than we have been using in the past. The people of this country are not so much as they have been. In Germany it is customary for Lutheran ministers to drink in beer gardens. We have a large share of our foreign population, the customs are different from those which are obtaining here. Ministers do not intend that they themselves should be intemperate. They are not so much as they should be from the use of spirituous liquors. Such was the force of their education in that country. But here the custom is to drink in beer gardens, and the people who go into liquor saloons with even an air of hostility that should make the Christian minister blush. Therefore, it is fought against, but the land, therefore, to be fought against, there are many families who do not use liquor except upon weddings and what they term special occasions. It is not so much as it used to be. The speaker has denounced the custom of fair hands tending the wine cup to young men on New Year's Day. In California many of the churches have been closed, and the speaker has found that they drank none of them, but partook of the strongest kinds of spirits profusely. Many of the frontier cities are still in the habit of drinking. The art of intemperance is strongly ingrained in the life and habits of men, and the appetite is insatiable. Intemperance is a curse to the community, and is unquestionably inherited. Crowded population always means intemperance. The speaker has seen a large number of drunken workmen who say to you that their only means

business in the city, and the poor are providing better homes for the poor. London, is doing great good in the cause of temperance. We will not be able to compete with the till the philanthropists of the poor and market the poor understand that their interests are not regarded with indifference by the wealthy. The mismanagement of the past in temperance reform has been the cause of the present. The law should not be in the hands of popular sentiment. Laws have been enacted which cannot be enforced, and the people regard them as dead letters upon the wall. We have not been able to blow back the wave of temperance improvement, because it was premature. If we could not blot a liquor store out by the law we must create

THE QUARTER FOR THE DRUNKARD.

There has been a mistake, too, in treating the drunkard as a criminal. All his objections to the law have been bestowed upon the liquor dealer. The drunkard should be made to understand that it is a crime not simply a misdemeanor to pour the poison into the streets. In Russia the poor man and the low man, convicted of drunkenness, are made to atone for the streets, and if that were done here the temperance cause to be successful must be carried on by the Church, the pulpit, the press, and all other Christian agencies, and especially must we rely upon the help of the Dispensary.

THE TEMPERANCE INFORMER.

The speaker said he felt shaky, he was free to say, to take up the case of the drunkard, but he was on his knees, in rum shops, for the sake of convicting a punisher, by fine or otherwise, the liquor dealer. He was not quite according to the law of God, he respected the law, but he was not sure that the liquor seller would not have a very good opinion of the Christian who broke the law to enter it. The speaker said he could not run very high in such circumstances, and that was the case in Brooklyn. The speaker concluded by urging the extension of intelligence and a greater life in God among the people who applied to the Dispensary. We do not teach them there is a better spirit than that which comes from the still.

MISSING AND MAD.

Charles Wood, of No. 256 Broadway, who is now what deranged, has been missing from his house, 256 West Twenty-fifth street, since last Thursday. He is forty-four years old, of fair complexion, with brown eyes, light brown hair and mustache somewhat lined with gray.